Richard III.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8.—A Good Thing.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Bohemla.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from

Parts.

HOTT'S THEATRE—S.30—My Friend from India.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—S. The Road to the Heart.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S. Triby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S. S. Vaudeville.
LICEUM THEATRE—2. S.15. The Late Mr. Castello.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—
Commercial Travellers' Fair.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S.—Benefit of German Poliklinik. Poliklinik.
F HILL THEATRE—S-Myles Aroon.
AL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening-

Autumn Exhibition.

OLYMPIA-S-Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11-Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S-8:15-The Rogue's Comedy.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8:15-The Cherry Pickers.

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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: The Dingley bill was made the text for a political debate, in which Messrs. Vest, Allen, Teller, Gorman. Chandler, Sherman, Aldrich, Hale and others took part; the Pension Appropriation bill was passed. — House: Most of the session was devoted to consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Army Appropriation bill. Army Appropriation bill.

FOREIGN.—The "Correo Militar" of Madrid demands the recall of General Weyler; the Spanish press vehemently deny the stories concerning Maceo's murder. — The trial ended in Barcelona of the prisoners charged with being implicated in the bomb-throwing incident which occurred in that city on June 7. — Riotous disturbances by the striking dock laborers are reported from Hamburg. — Cardinal Jean Pierre Boyer, Archbishop of Bourges, died in that city.

DOMESTIC .- Major McKinley started from Canton to Chicago to spend a week visiting relatives. — Alderman William M. K. Olcott was appointed District-Attorney of New-York County by Governor Morton. — The Cuban County by Governor Morton. — The Cuban stuation was discussed at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the sentiment was in favor of a conservative policy. — Reports from many places in all parts of

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Seven inches of snow fell, delaying mail trains, steamers and ferries. —— Brooklyn's real estate valuation was increased more than \$16,000,000 by the Board of Assessors. — The Police Board pro-moted Sergeant Herlihy, acting captain of the Fifth-st. station, to a captaincy, and appointed eight roundsmen as sergeants. ==== Stocks were

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 27%.

THE STATE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The official report of foreign commerce for November has an important bearing on the learn more completely is that material civilicourse of Congress. It shows a decrease of \$13,306,765, or 21 per cent, in imports, and an increase of \$21,779,356, or 25 per cent, in exports, compared with last year, and an excess of merchandise exports over imports amounting to \$59,053,885. This agrees closely with the estimate made two weeks ago, and, following the excess of \$63,011,822 in October, makes exports exceed imports \$122,065,707 in two months. In September the excess was \$34,272,889, in August \$19,132,815, and in July \$15,609,237, making the excess of exports \$191,069,354 in five months of the new fiscal year. For the same months this is without precedent, and in the five months ending with January, 1892, the excess was only \$100,500,000. But the figures would be interest ing only as a matter of curiosity, except for their bearing upon the condition and future of

For three months imports officially reported have been only about \$50,000,000, and in August slightly less; but since February, 1894, the imports have not been so small in any other month as in any one of these four months. This calls attention to the fact that the true value of imports is entirely unknown. Highly competent experts believe that the undervaluations have exceeded 20 per cent of the dutiable imports all of this year, or \$75,000,000 for the last twelve months, and if so, the true excess of exports over imports for the last five months would be not far from \$165,000,000. But even that excess is enough to have an important influence on maintain him or the physical ability to earn a future trade and finances. It appears, moreover, that the decrease in recent imports is partly due to the overloading of American markets by excessive importations prior to July, for the merchandise in warehouse had then become about \$12,000,000 greater in nominal value than in the previous year, and has since decreased a little. Instead of about \$30,000,000 at this season under the former tariff, it was still \$49,000,000 at the last published statement, without allowing for undervaluations, and this excess indicates that quantities of foreign goods in the hands of merchants and dealers throughout the country are also probably larger than usual.

Such a state of facts suggests that imports may for some time to come be comparatively small, until stocks of goods have been reduced. unless further importations are hastened by the prospect of a change of duties. As there appears no possibility that any tariff bill can pass at this session, nor at an extra session earlier than about June 1, material increase of imports for the purpose of anticipating new duties need be expected for about four months to come. usual increase in imports during the first months of the year may not be swelled

already here. As to foreign balances, this condition of things would tend to defer exports of gold in settlement. As to revenue, it would tend to increase the deficit for some months But it is also to be remembered that operations in sterling exchange, virtually lending in London money now due here, are in effect part payment for any future excess of merchandise imports, and it is believed that such operations amount to \$25,000,000 or more. If so, possible exports of gold may on that account be deferred

a month or two longer. The course of exports cannot be anticipated with certainty. They usually continue heavy until February, but it is possible that the remarkably early cotton crop and heavier shipments of cotton than usual early in the season may cause shrinkage of exports somewhat earlier than usual. The prevalence of gloomy auticipations about wheat in foreign markets has also caused heavy shipments, and these anticipations do not now appear to be entirely sustained. If the foreign outlook should improve, grain exports might fall off more than usual. But the best information yet obtained indicates that the aggregate foreign requirements of American wheat will be considerably larger than last year, so that large shipments will still be necessary in coming months. The foreign stocks of cotton, too, though equal to last year's. are 400,000 to 500,000 bales smaller than in 1894 under denominational auspices, will belong, it or 1893 at the same date, so that large exports in the coming months may still be expected with | does now. some reason. On the whole, if exports do not decrease somewhat more than there seems reason to expect, it may fairly be anticipated that the merchandise balance will not begin to call for gold exports until some months of the new year have passed.

THE STORM.

It was not a blizzard. The temperature was too high, and the snow was in ordinary flakes, not spicules. In fact there was pothing unusual about it, unless it was that it came from the southwest, while the wind was blowing a furious gale from the northeast. It was just a plain, ordinary, old-fashioned blustering snowstorm, the kind of storm which every Northernbred man declares was familiar to him in his boyhood, but which, he adds, we never have nowadays. As a matter of fact we do have them nowadays, about as frequently as ever; the weather and the climate, year in and year out, not having changed perceptibly "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." That is, perhaps, the most obvious of all facts suggested by yesterday's storm. Of more practical value is the consideration

of the progress made, or not made, in dealing with such inclement manifestations of elemental power. Man cannot hope to control the weather. The best he can do is so to order his affairs that he will be incommoded and dis comforted by it as little as possible. That he has yet done so is not for a moment to be believed. A certain amount of inconvenience and suffering may always be inevitable in such a storm, but not nearly as much as was actually endured yesterday. Take, for example, the one item of local transit. The cable-cars showed vast superiority over horsecars, yet even they had their faults. Tracks were slippery, ordinary speed was not attempted, progress was slow and uncertain. Trolley lines suffered still more, and the elevated railroads were by no means exempt from trouble. One of these days we may have a properly constructed under ground road, on which a storm like that would have not the slightest effect. One of these days, too-and it ought to be very soon-New-York may be as humane as some other cities now are, in requiring the platforms of surface cars to be inclosed in winter, so that conductors and gripmen will not be exposed reedlessly to snow and frost. The superiority of bridges over ferries, the advantages of underground electric wires, and a host of other details of potential progress, are all clearly brought out at such a time as this.

They are mere details, commonplace and unheroic, and so familiar to us that we are prone the country show that men are organizing and to overlook them, excepting on some special occasion. Even then we are inclined to put gave out a statement in regard to the battle-ship Texas, in which he asserts that the vessel is one of the most efficient in the Navy.

There was a large amount of average human to be to drive out the hated money power, pature in that Arkansas settler, who could not mend his cabin roof when it rained and did not need to when it did not rain. If all the needless and avoidable delay, inconvenience and discomfort suffered by all the people of this city yesterday, and to be suffered by them in the score or more of similar storms between now and next spring, could be lumped in one visible mass, the world would be appalled at its magnitude and cruel horror. That instead of being thus condensed it is widely distributed in place and time, is not really the slightest mitigation of the evil. The lesson we have to zation consists not merely in increased luxuries, but in decreased discomforts as well. That is the lesson most suggested by these sayage wintry storms. It will profit man little to make all the other inventions and discoveries in the world, if he find no way of protecting

RULES FOR UITLANDERS.

himself from the intemperate elements.

Transvaal affairs just now present a striking contrast to the savage hurly-burly of scarcely a year ago. Nevertheless they are by no means undescrying of attention. The Jameson raid not only enriched the Pretoria treasury; it gave the little State a wider advertisement than it had enjoyed for many years, and revealed to other nations the extent of their interests in it. Mr. Krilger's decrees are now, therefore, worthy of translation into other languages than Transvaal Dutch, and wherever published are likely to have a reading, especially when, as at present, they refer to the relations of the Transvaal with other States or

their people. There has just been promulgated, to take effect on January 1 next, a stringent code of regulations for the admission of foreigners to the territory and for the supervision of them while there. Every foreigner entering the Transvaal must henceforth have a passport from his Government, or such other credentials as will make his identity unmistakable, and must possess either a sufficient fortune to living. When he has thus established his identity and resources to the satisfaction of an officer of the Transvaal, he will receive a license to live, move, and have his being in that country for the space of three months. Then, if he be merely a temporary visitor or traveller, he must get the license renewed for another three months, and so or, every three months while he remains in the country. But if he be come a permanent settler and make formal declaration of that fact, he may, at the end of the first three months, have his license renewed for a year, and yearly thereafter, until such time as the Government sees fit to admit him to citizenship. He must in either case be careful to carry the liceuse with him at all times, and to show it, whenever required, to any officer, grand or petty, of the Transvaal, mary expulsion from the territory of the State Such, and such only, are the terms on which the number of Ultlanders in the Transvaal may be increased. It cannot be called a particular

ly generous or cordial invitation, and might be

reckaned by some a trifle ungracious, in con-

sideration of the fact that the Transvaal owes

its prosperity and wealth, and indeed its very existence, to Uitlanders. Nevertheless, it is the

strong and unsparing hand. Those who are able and willing to comply with it will find the half bad to make money in, while those who are not may stay away.

THE EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL.

There will be widespread interest in the announcement that active steps are at last to be taken to raise money for the Episcopal Cathedral on Morningside Heights. The Board of Trustees have requested Bishop Potter to devote all the time at his disposal between now and March 1 to the work of soliciting subscriptions for the great project. No fitter person could be selected for this task. For not only is he the ecclesiastical head of the diocese, and the president, ex-officio, of the Board of Trustees, but he is a man who touches the social, civic and religious life of the city and State at many points, and his appeal will doubtless receive the favorable attention of many who would not ordinarily be interested in the building of a cathedral. The Bishop has complied with the request of the trustees. He has written to the clergy of the diocese, requesting them to present the matter to their congregations, and he will probably make a more general appeal to the public, asking their co-operation in the building of a great church for New-York, which, though a sense, to the whole city, just as Old Trinity

It is an interesting fact that, although no formal appeal has thus far been made for the Cathedral, about \$1,500,000 has been contributed for it, a circumstance that indicates the general interest felt in the project. Of this sum \$850,-000 has been paid for the site, and the rest is unavailable for general work on the edifice, having been designated for special objects. The long delay in appealing for further subscriptions was probably due to the hard times. But what ever the cause, it did not mean any diminution of interest on the part of the Bishop or the trustees. Indeed, the delay has, in all likelihood, been a good thing, since it has given the trustees an opportunity to mature their ideas and plans. Nor has it lessened the interest of the public in the project. In a cathedral simply as a great religious fane there would not, perhaps. be much vital interest, even in the Episcopal Church But Bishop Potter intends the Cathe dral of St. John the Divine to be something more than a temple in which great religious functions shall be held. It is to be the centre of religious and philanthropic efforts for the moral betterment of the city of New-York. And so far as the canons of the Episcopal Church will permit it is to be the religious home of all who profess and call themselves Christians. From it will go forth missionary and ethical impulses that will reach from Morningside Heights down to the

most congested tenement district of the city. This is the ideal that Bishop Potter is striving to realize in the Cathedral. Already that ideal is finding a partial fulfilment in the pro-Cathedral in Stanton-st., which is doing just the sort of work that the Cathedral proper is to do. The structure that is to rise on Morningside Heights will be a glorious temple, with fine preaching and fine music; but it will also be an institution for the uplifting of humanity. And for that reason we have no doubt that the Bishop's appeal for funds to build it will meet with a generous

PLANS OF KANSAS POPULISTS.

Now that they have come into power the Populists of Kansas are in a whirl of uncertainty about the best way of introducing the millennium. It is not that they are at all in doubt as to their ability to usher in that somewhat misty era; but they are confronted by no end of "short cuts" to it, and they don't know just which of them to take. There is not much said about those two old Populist panaceas, the "initiative" and the "referendum." But doubt less they will come into view just before the next election, when, by means of them, the People-with a large P-will be invited to enter the

to be to drive out the hated money power, and if it can be scared so badly that it will forget to take its money along with it, so much the better. Then it is proposed to hold a Constitutional Convention, which will prepare a good Populist Constitution. It does not appear that any responsible citizens have asked for a new Constitution; but a little thing like that doesn't count. The Populist leaders declare that nobody knows exactly what the voters now think of prohibition, and therefore there ought to be a resubmission of that question to the People with a large P, of course. It is true that this method of getting at the mind of the People would cost the State about a million dollars, whereas, by making the question an issue at a State election, the needed information could be obtained without a cent of extra expense. But no good Populist would admit the force of that objection. Resubmission is a fine, mouth-filling word, not as effective, perhaps, as the initiative and referendum, but effective, nevertheless, with the average Populist, especially if he isn't just sure what it is all about. And it is worth even a million dollars to have a chance to try the word on the voters. The philosopher who wrote a book about the power of words and phrases knew what he was about. The whole structure of Populism rests on a collection of high-sound ing words and phrases that mean at once every thing and nothing. Resubmission is a good word, but, really, a million dollars seems a great deal of money to pay for it. What Kansas needs more than a Constitution

al Convention, according to the brillian; Editor of "The Emporia Gazette." is less windy politics and more diversified industries. There is the Kansas cow: why not develop her possibilities; One town in Kansas is already shipping butter to London, to its own great profit. And there is no reason why scores of other towns should not do the same. So also of the Kansas hen, and the patch of ground devoted to garden truck These are very humble industries and therefore beneath the notice of Populist "statesmen whose delight it is to "resolute" about Eastern "Shylocks" and "blood-suckers," and "orate" about the "unearned increment." But they are sure money-makers; and if the people of Kansas would cease looking for short cuts to the millen nium and take hold of such humble industries they would soon find that they themselves were an integral part of the much-abused "money power," and might even be in a position to lend money-without interest, of course-to hardpressed Eastern capitalists.

ANALYSIS OF GAS.

The suggestion has recently been offered that it would be wise for the Health Department to make regular tests and analyses of the illuminating gas furnished to consumers throughout the city. We do not see why it is not an excellent suggestion. It has long been customary to make frequent analyses of the Croton water and the advantages of the practice are so obvious that no one questions its wisdom. Plainly it is of the utmost importance that people should know the quality of the water furnished to them for all purposes. When it gets very bad tta condition becomes apparent to more than one of the five senses, but in its ordinary state it is impossible to determine whether it is harm-The condition of the gas burned in houses and offices has not so vital a bearing on the health

minished by the excess of unsold stocks of goods law, and it doubtless will be enforced with a less it has a bearing that is not insignificant. To the ordinary observer it may appear that a deterioration in the quality of gas affects only Transvaal a delightful land to live in, and not the eyes of consumers. If this were the case it might still be the duty of the authorities to see that a proper standard was maintained. Gas of a certain specified candle power should be furnished. Whether this is done or not can be easily determined by the employment of the proper instruments.

But that is not all. There is reason to suspect that in their zeal for the largest profits the gas companies may be careless as to the ingredients their product contains, and that substances may be set free when the gas is burned that will have a deleterious effect on persons breathing them, especially if these persons are in delicate health. If this is the case it is something that should not be permitted. The expense of making analyses at frequent intervals and of providing photometers by which the illuminating power of gas can be tested would not be great. The subject is of sufficient moment to command the attention of the Health Department, and, if necessary, of the members of the Board of Estimate. Good and pure gas is something to which the people are entitled. That is what they are supposed to pay for. At present they are absolutely at the mercy of the gas ompanies. The city authorities are in a position to keep a close watch on these corporations, and should seriously consider whether they are not in duty bound to do so.

District-Attorney Olcott has a splendid opportunity to make a great name for himself. A vigorous administration of his office without fear or favor is much needed after years of loose management.

The suggestion of a startling possibility is wafted over the river from Brooklyn-namely, that on account of the large amount of electricity escaping into the earth from the trolley railroads and its effect upon water and gas pipes it may in a future perhaps somewhat remote become necessary to run all the pipes of the city through the air, turning all of Brooklyn that is underground over to the trolley railroads for their exclusive use and behoof. It will cause no surprise to learn that these cor porations want as much of the earth as they can selze, but it is conceivable that some means will be devised of restraining the escape of the electric fluid before the state of things suggested comes to pass, although it appears that n one case the idea of running a water pipe above the surface of the ground has been seriously entertained on account of the repeated destruction of pipes laid in the ordinary way. The wonder is that the railroads can afford such an extraordinary waste of a valuable

Nobody else is quite so angry that the Governor did not think Tamsen should be removed because some of his acts have been marked by "lack of wisdom" as the persons who thought the Sheriff's office was a model of propriety under Tammany administration.

It was the dictum of Talleyrand that the father of a family was capable of anything. The observation is confirmed in an Alabama parish, where the colored sexton has recently en convicted of making way with some of the sacramental vessels of the church, his plea in extenuation being that twins had unexpectedly been added to his family, and that it was necessary to provide for them. The conflict of paternal and official and moral duty which raged in his bosom is recognized by the trustees as a trying one, and if the missing communion cups are returned they will be disposed to let the sexton down as easy as he is wont to let down his clients. But they incline to discourage the practice of twins among those holding positions nabling them to get at the movable property of the church, thereby signifying concurrence in the aphorism of the shrewd and penetrating Bishop of Autun, himself carable of many things without the remorseless spur of paternity

If Senator Allen's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the use of noney in elections should be adopted, the coun try might eventually ascertain just what was the smallest amount of spot cash for which Mr. Bryan was willing to denounce the money power from the tall end of his special train last fall.

Release from the responsibilities of official life appears to have had a good effect on the constitution of the Hon. Hoke Smith, who has grown so stout since his deliverance that it is found im possible to pick any of his pockets, even for purses of illustration the experiment having been tried the other day in open court by a manual expert with a result of complete failure. Such an access of pinguidity in so short a time is a new testimony that ways of pleasantness and paths of peace are non-official, and that while the post of honor is the private station it is also not certain that he is yet entirely pickpocket proof. The real lights of the profession have not yet had a chance at him. A few weeks in New-York would afford a test of his immunity which everybody would recognize as conclusive, and he will no doubt be coming on soon.

It is the business of the postal officials to do all in their power to induce the people to use the mails as freely as possible. It is a step in the right direction, therefore, to facilitate the purchase of stamps by arranging for letter-carriers to deliver them at houses on their routes

A step of importance has been taken by the Brooklyn Common Council in adopting a resolution providing for the establishment of a public library and readingroom in that city, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed in 1892, and the resolution has been approved by Mayor Wur This act provides for the expenditure of \$600,000 by the city for a free library, to be managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Mayor. The project is a worthy one. It is a lamentable fact that New-York and Brooklyn are so far behind not only Boston and Chicago, but many smaller cities, in the provision of li braries for the use of the people-not libraries where books may be consulted merely, but circulating libraries which permit people to carry the best literature into their homes. The existing state of things ought to be remedied as soon as possible; that is to say, as soon as the money to establish such libraries can be secured.

It is the plainest requirement of common ense that all charitable institutions which reeive public moneys should keep proper accounts of their receipts and expenditures. That it is necessary for the State Board of Charities to issue a special order on the subject shows a lax condition of things indeed

The Sound Money Democrats of the South do well to organize themselves into Honest Election leagues. The late election opened their eyes to the need of such action.

A young woman has appeared near Canterbury, in England, who keeps on talking in a dialect which nobody can understand. "She is respectably attired and has the appearance of a foreigner." In her conversational habit she is without haste and without rest, going on with the diabolical placidity and continuity of a water wheel or an eight-day clock, indifferent and unresponsive to all rejoinders, and apparently not caring whether anybody listens to her or not. They have sent everywhere for linguists, and not one of them can make head or tail of what she is saving, giving rise to the surmise that her discourse is some kind of metaphysics. There is a tradition of a Saracen girl who found a lover among the Crusaders and came to England in search of him, knowing of its language only his nama "Gilbert." which she kept on repeating in

highway and byway, everywhere-like a bird with a solitary yearning note-till she had found him, becoming afterward the mother of Thomas à Becket. No such quest can be ascribed to the copious and polysyllable female now at large there, who is so far an impenetrable mystery and bids fair to remain one. It is possible that she is an errant apostle of Volapük escaped from some asylum, but it is, of course, equally possi-

PERSONAL.

ble that she is anything else.

"The Baltimore Sun" says; "The multiplex printing telegraph, invented by Professor Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, will soon be put upon the market. Dr. Rowland is at present perfecting the invention and expects in a short time to exhibit the instrument. He has used a synchronous device in his invention, and in the a synchronous device in his invention, and in the mechanical arrangement of the typewriter has used but eight signals, the letters being produced by combinations. The current of electricity transmitting the message can be relayed, and in this matter the invention can be operated for great distances. When completed, Dr. Rowland says, the new instrument will be as convenient and as easily operated as the ordinary telegraphic dispatching and receiving apparatus."

Washington Duke gave \$85,000 five years ago to secure the location of Trinity College, a Method-ist institution, at Durham, N. C. Last week he gave \$10,000 toward the endowment of the same institution, on condition that it should open its doors to girls. It is generally believed that the condition will be accepted.

"The Rochester Post-Express" denies a recently published statement that ex-President David J. Hill, of the University of Rochester, is an active candidate for some diplomatic appointment under President McKinley. "It is true," it says, "that President McKinley. "It is true, it says, that many friends of Dr. Hill, recognizing the eminent propriety of his diplomatic preferment as a recognition not only of his political services but also of his scholarly attainments, are desirous that he should receive a high appointment in the diplomatic service, and will doubtless bring his name in this connection to the attention of President McKinley, it is not true that such a movement has been inspired by Dr. Hill himself."

The Rev. James E. Quigley, the Roman Catholic bishop designate of Buffalo, was born in Oshawa, 'anada, in 1855. He was graduated from the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, in 1879. He has spent a good part of his ministerial life in Buffalo, where he has gained the respect of the people gen-

"As I view it," says ex-Governor William C. Oates, in a Washington journal, "the Democratic situation is not very promising. There is nothing that indi-cates a speedy healing of the rupture that has severed the party into hostile factions, and I think that any efforts at this juncture to conciliate and reunite would drive them further apart."

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Worcester, Mass., will be held on December 28 in honor of Father Conaty, of Worcester, who will soon enter upon his duties as rector of the Catholic University in Wash-

It is suggested in Alabama that Miss Mary Page Jones, the daughter of the late Commander Catesby ap R. Jones, of the Confederate Navy, be requeste to name the new battle-ship Alabama

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Whittaker's "Churchman's Almanac" for 1897, just issued is a more complete encyclopedia of the Episcopal Church than ever before. A useful new feature is a set of tables giving the location, prinipals, scholarships and terms of tuition in theological seminaries and in schools for boys and girls in the various dioceses. The tables of Church hospitals and other benevolent institutions give inforthe almanac useful to the laity as well as to the clergy. All its old and approved features have been prepared with unusual care.

Artist-I flatter myself this last picture of mine s an excellent one. Another Arist—My d-ar fellow, you don't flatter ourself half as much as you flatter the pleture. -(Roxbury Gazette,

The logic of the infant mind is usually right, although its theology may be wrong. Four-year-old Raymond lived in a suburtan town and in a frame house that had an L. From the roof of that L arose a tall chimney. Almost beneath the chimmade to go early and alone to bed, as a punishment. He had not been long in bed, hardening his stubborn little heart against the voice of conslender chimney on the roof with a thunderous crash that shook the whole house. Close upon the noise of the tumbling bricks the startled house-hold heard cries of terror from Raymor I's room. His mother rushed to the little fellox's bedside and soothed his fears. When the fright was gone.

"Mamma, what made our chimbly blow down?" he asked.

"The wind dear " "What made the wind blow our chimbly down?"

"God made It, I suppose, son." "What did God want to blow our chimbly down Here the mother, like many other religious teach-

ers, could not resist the temptation to use the ets of God as a whip in her own hands. Perhaps because Raymond has been such a bad Assuredly this had a very grave aspect. After a

few minutes of silence came this comment: "Well, God needn't have blown down our whole chimbly. He might have knocked off a few bricks, and it would have scared me just as much."

First Small Boy-I wish I had that five cents back that I spent for candy. Second Small Boy-What would you do with it? First Small Boy-Buy more candy.-(Boston The site of the Garden of Eden is not yet deter-

mined with such authority as to command universal acceptance, and the claims of new localities are but forth from time to time, perhaps with more ver thinks he has found it in that State-in fact, at no great distance from his residence and law office. He has, at any rate, found evidences of early human occupancy there, and has personally no doubt that he has lighted on the primeval cradle of the race. He is "convinced that mankind originated in the chain of mountains passing through Colorado," and perhaps his reasons for his faith are as sound as those put forth in proving its genesis elsewhere. The tokens left by these early dwellers do not differ materially from those found in and how to pile stones one on another, making walls, and also how to fashion of them some rude weapons and instruments. These are the common traces of primeyal man, and, unsupported by other was in the San Luis Valley, or that Adam and Eve took up housekeeping in one of its caves, leaving the cloud of their domestic hearth fire upon its walls as testimony. Still, the theory of the restdent attorney is an interesting one, and quite as always maintained, when sober, that the Garden of Eden was in his dominions, and that Adam and Eve and the first-born of the generations of men were Abyssinians, like himself. Precise testimony on the subject is hardly to be looked for, and among many learned and unlearned conjectures that of the Colorado advocate is perhaps as well entitled to a hearing as those of Moses bar Ce-

Cause for Activity.—"What is Bexton hustling around so in the interest of a curfew ordinance

for."
"His boy saw him coming out of a variety theatre the other night, and went home and told
about it."—(Indianapolis Journal.

ington, is thus quoted in "The Washington Post":
"At present there is a great inclination among our people and among those who come from other countries to settle in Mexico to invest in coffee plantations. Just a few days ago I made a sale of a very fine coffee farm to parties in New-York for \$700,000 in silver. The demand for such investments is active and constantly growing. The reason is that the production of coffee is a highly profitable business, and a great many citizens of the United States are prospecting in Mexico with a view to engaging in the cultivation of a crop that is always in demand at good prices,"

"Benson, you know, went to Africa, and there met his death." "Poor fellow! But his body was brought home and given a decent burial, wasn't it?" "Well, they hanged the cannibal and then brought home his body and buried it."—(London Figaro.

An infant weighing seven and a half ounces was born the other day in Camden, N. J. It is perlive, with proper care. Fuddy—There's that Miss Rixter over there. She is rather good looking, but they say she is very cold to the men she meets.

Duddy—But what could you expect from a young woman with a cool hundred thousand in her own right?—Goston Transcript. THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

MR. MANSFIELD IN "CASTLE SOMBRAG." THE GARDEN THEATRE.

In a new play called "Castle Sombras," by H. G. Smith, produced last night at the Garden Theatre, Mr. Mansfield has afforded to his numerous admirers the pleasure of seeing him as an eccentric, formi-dable, forbidding, yet attractive, military nobleman, supposed to be resident in England, in the time of Charles the First. The name of him was Sir John Sombras. He dwelt in a grim old fortified castle, upon a rocky cliff, and his reputation for ferocity had made him the terror of his neighborhood. He was in love with his relative, a woman named Thyrza Sombras, and he wished to marry her: but Thyrza was in love with another man, and she would n more or less within his power. The other man, named Hilary Dare,—was the commander of a Royal force which had been sent by King Charles to bedangerous and troublesome chieftain; and so it hap-pened that these rivals in love became also opposed as antagonists in war. The contention between them was continuous and fierce, and it was attended by various adventurous proceedings and singular and striking incidents. A picture of that contention is the purpose of this play.

Like Sir William Wallace, in his warfare with

Edward the First, Sir John, disguised as a minstrel, penetrated into the camp of his enemy, but.—less fortunate than the Scottish hero,-he was seized as a spy and condemned to death. That was a di-lemma for the sweet little cherub who watches over all adventurous knights, and the cherub was punctual,—for Dare became possessed of Sir John's portrait of Thyrza, and learned of her presence in Castle Sombras, and Sir John, unrecognized, was permitted to buy his life, and to depart, upon rerealing to Dare a talisman that would insure him into the alluring presence of Thyrza, the bold Dare speedily made his way, and there he was soon conronted by Sir John; and then began a bitter strife between those martial lovers, and, simultaneously in the mind of Sombras, a still more bitter strife between his passion for Thyrza,-involving a vengeful animosity against her favored suitor,-and his loftler and worthler impulse to be magnanimous dents of Sir John's contest with Dare, -in which, of course, the latter was aided by Thyrza's ingenuity,-were often irrational, but the spiritual experience attendant upon it was salutary, ennobling, illuminative as to character, and worthy of consideration because of its intimations as to the crue facts of life and as to wisdom in human cond Sir John might, at any moment, have swept Dare out of his path. He chose, rather, while maintaining the attitude of enmity, and often feeling its spirit, to test the sincerity of Dare and Thyrza, to characters, and bitterly to vivisect the whole phenomena of love; and when at length he had hwarted, one by one, all their schemes for escape, and shown a superiority of soul which neither of them was great enough to recognize, he ended by breaking their chains and sending both of them out of his castle, to be happy in their own way; and a the last he sat alone by his cheerless fireside, and watched the dying embers, and faced his fate. It was no new end to human loving. Hearts are

not gained by worth. The fact is nearly always totally distinct from the ideal. Women are neither attracted by mind nor swayed by character, but by personal charm, conventional success, and the sunshine of popularity. Things were just the same in the days of good King Charles as they are now—and doubtless as they always will be. Mr. Mansfield, in playing Sir John Sombras, seems to have had some idea of intimating that a man of grim exterior and ill-repute may nevertheless be noble in mind and vastly superfor to his detractors; and, furthermore, that the loveless and lonely condition of such a man,—inevitably sequent on his character,—is impressively pathetic. The groposition is perfectly tenable, but it is very little likely to interest the people who attend theatres. The ingredients that will please them in "Castle Sombras" are the situations of peril which inspire suspense, the incidents of adventure, the plans of the pighted lovers to outwit their custodian, and their ultimate happy release from his clutches. Those ingredients have been spread over a considerable extent of talk and time, and likewise they have been treated—more by chance than by design,—in such a way as to convey a hint of subtle and furtive saffre upon the whole brood of contemporary romantic dramas. The place is in fact, a diffuse narrative, diversified at intervals with thearical situations, periodically animated with abieaus, and so doubtfully balanced between a grave design and a gay one as to seem, now and then just a fittle insincere. It does not reveal exceptional dramatic art or distinctive literary style, but it well enough signifies that its writer has been diligent in reading the novels of the day, and it shows the revising hand of the actor. Mr. Manskeld, now withstanding his keen sense and strong faculty of both playful and satirical humor, is essentially a serious comedian, and he is never sa effective or so admirable as when he embodies a complex formidable character, in scenes of imagination and feeling. Sombras is a compoun not gained by worth. The fact is nearly always totally distinct from the ideal. Women are neither of deep feeling and grim and striam a season of sensibility, mental singularity and depth and power of emblion. The escential result, for him, as an actor, is the vivid portrayal of an agonizing and pathetic conflict between good and evil, in a passionate, turbulent, stormy nature. His method, as usual, was somewhat unequal, being weighted with constitutional inertia, or at least deficient of that alactity of spirit which, stormy nature. His method, as usual, wis somewal, being weighted with constitutional inertia, or at least deficient of that alacrity of spirit which, in its outward manifestations, is the crowning comfort of all art. Miss Cameron (Mrs. Mansfield), an actress of sweetness but not of power, presented the heroine. It is to be said for her, and also for Mr. Henry Jewett, who played the favored lover, that is situations which closely approach the serge of extravagance, they bore themselves tas Shake-speare so apily says with "formal constancy." Mr. Mansfield was heartily recalled at the end of each act. The scenery is very good, and by drossing the play according to the olcurerque fasiclans of talment which revealled in the time of Charles the First Mr. Mansfield has diffused over the whole spectacle a sort of Vandyke atmosphere which is romantle and exceedingly agreeable.

CAST OF "CASTLE SOMBRAS."

NEW PLAY AT THE BIJOU THEATRE. "THE GAY MR. LIGHTFOOT."

This is a farce, relative to a well-worn theme, and comically illustrative of the adage that "when the cat's away the mice will play." Mrs. Lightfoot Mr. Lightfoot got into mischief. Mrs. Lightfoot returned home—and there was music by the band. That posture of circumstances has

CAST OF "THE GAY MR. LIGHTFOOT." AST OF THE GAT MR LIGHTFOOT
ITS Lightfoot W.H. Thompson
ITS Lightfoot Agnes Stone
ITS Jerome Wright Huntington
ITS Beaumont Mabel Arrie
eutenant Farsely Frederic Conger
iss Helen. Blion Fernander
ITS Ophe Agnes Findley
iss Ophe Agnes Findley
ITS Ophe Herbert Baldwin
ITS Jim Charies Braishaw
ITS Jim Charies Braishaw

AT THE OPERA.

Three operas were performed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday; or, rather, to speak accu-rately and by the card, two operas and the greater part of a third. In the afternoon "Don Glovanni" was repeated with the same distribution of parts as last week, saving that Mile. Bauermeister was the Zerlina in place of Miss Engle. One would have hought that the storm would most decidedly put damper on the representation; it did on the Mozartloving public-for the audience was small-but the unctuous humor of M. Edouard de Reszke was impervious to the raging elements, and he made every one in the house feel good enough for two. M. Lassalle also was in better voice than before. the closing measures came, and Mozart's music seared up to the regions where all earthly slack is gone and the sublime alone remains, the audience was again treated to glimpses of the 2,065 ladies in sinuous train who, according to Leporello, fell victims to the wiles of the arch seducer. It was an edifying spectacle.

In the evening Mme, Me,ba, assisted by Signor Ceppi, Signor Campanari and a few lesser lights,

In the evening Mme. Me.ba, assisted by Soc. Ceppi, Signor Campanari and a few lesser lights, bodied forth the trials of the bride of Lammermoor and left her most melodiously distraught at 19 o'clock, so as to give Mme. Calve time to harrow up the feelings of a superb audience with the torments of Santuzza in Mascagnis "Cavalleria Rusticana." What that means from a musical and histrionic point of view it is not necessary to discuss again. It has been talked of often enough in this journal, and yet it would seem a dereliction of duty if proper praise were not bestowed, even if only in a single phrase, on the wonderful art of the principal singer.

It is officially announced that the rehearsals of "Slegfried" have been prosecuted so energetically that the drama is nearly ready for its first representation, which is now set down for December 28. The drama will be given in German, and with the following cast: M. Jean de Reszke, Siegfried: Edouard de Reszke, Der Wanderer; Mime, Herr von Hubbenet, a new singer at the Metropolitan; David Bispham, Alberich; M. Castelmary, Fafner; Miss Sophie Traubmann, Stimme des Waldvogeis; Mile. Olitzka, Erda, and Brunhilde, Mme. Meiba. This will be Mme. Melba's first appearance in opera in the German language. It will also be the first appearance of Jean and Edouard de Resske in the characters of Siegfried and Der Wanderer.